层状饱和土中管桩瞬态扭转振动研究

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要:对瞬态扭转激振荷载作用下层状饱和土中端承管桩的动力响应问题进行了研究。首先借 助 Laplace 变换和分离变量法解耦 Biot 波动方程,土层层间动力相互作用简化为分布式线弹簧,并 结合桩-土交界面上的应力和位移连续边界条件,导出了各节段管桩在 Laplace 变换域内扭转动力 >响应的解析表达式;然后,根据阻抗函数传递原理,并对得到的解进行 Laplace 数值逆变换,最终获 得了瞬态扭转荷载作用下层状饱和土中管桩动力响应的时域解答。研究表明:桩顶作用三角形或

Abstract: Dynamic response of an end-bearing pipe pile subjected to transient torsional loading in layered saturated soil is theoretically studied in this paper. First, Biot's wave equation is decoupled by recourse to Laplace transform technique and separation of variables, and a series of distributed linear springs are utilized to simulate the dynamic interaction between the soil layers. By combined with the continuity and boundary conditions of pile-soil interface, the torsional dynamic response of an arbitrary pile segment is further derived in the transformed domain. Then, according to the principle of the recursion of impedance functions and by means of inverse Laplace transform, the time-domain solutions of pipe pile under transient torsional loading embedded in a layered saturated soil are finally obtained. Numerical results show that the time corresponding to maximum twist angle atop the pile lags behind that of maximum loading when sub-

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jected to triangular or semi-sinusoidal loads. The twist angle atop the pile almost remains constant in the case of outer soil with relatively high or low permeability coefficients, whereas it gradually increases in the middle range of the permeability. The hard interlayer soil increases the torque of upper part of the pile and decreases that of the lower part, while the effect of soft interlayer soil is inverse.

Key words: pipe pile; layered saturated soil; torsion; transient response

在地震、风荷载、波浪荷载和船舶撞击等冲击作用下,当管桩基础不对称或受偏心水平荷载时,将产生扭转变形。此外,即使对于结构对称的桩基础,在诸如斜入射 SH 波引起的地面转动分量影响下也将发生扭转振动。因此,研究瞬态扭转荷载作用下管桩动力响应特性,对近海平台、高层建筑和高压输电塔等桩承结构设计具有重要意义。

目前,国内外学者借助理论、试验和数值模拟等多种方法对桩的扭转振动进行研究,涉及瞬态和稳态两种动荷载形式,单层均质弹性和多层非均质黏弹性等土体特性,但主要限于实心桩^[1-2]。而对于管桩基础,尤其是大直径管桩,要同时考虑桩芯土和桩周土的共同作用。文献[3]研究了桩顶简谐荷载作用下均质线黏弹性土中管桩的扭转动力响应。文献[4]引入附加质量模型,探究土塞惯性、阻尼效应和土塞与管桩之间位移相位差对管桩扭转振动的影响。而对于饱和土中管桩-土动力相互作用,文献[5]采用Biot饱和多孔介质波动方程,导出三维轴对称条件下均匀各向同性饱和土中端承管桩受谐和扭转荷载时的解析解。文献[6]研究了横观各向同性饱和土中 PCC 管桩的受扭振动问题。

___然而, 地基土在天然沉积作用和人为因素影响 下、往往具有明显的成层性,导致土体物理力学特性 沿深度表现出非均匀性。因此,将桩周土体视为层 状介质更符合工程实际。关于成层土中桩动力响应 问题,文献[7]基于 Novak 薄层法原理,应用传递矩 阵,研究了层状土中多缺陷桩在瞬态扭转荷载下的 动力响应。文献[8]基于虚拟的土桩模型,对成层 土中管桩稳态扭转动力特性进行研究。文献[9]导 出了成层黏弹性土中管桩桩顶复刚度的解析式。文 献[10]利用 Winkler 模型模拟土体沿深度的分层 性,并将内外土离散为多个环形区域,对黏弹性土中 管桩的扭转动力响应进行研究。文献[11]考虑桩 周土三维波动效应,推导了成层饱和土中桩的竖向 振动阻抗。基于以上研究,稳态荷载作用下成层土 中桩土动力相互作用的研究已较为深入,但层状饱 和土条件下管桩瞬态扭转动力特性还尚未研究。

本研究基于 Biot 多孔介质波动方程,考虑成层地基土波动效应,以及现浇混凝土管桩在成桩过程中可能出现的缩径和扩径现象,通过分布式线性弹簧模拟各土层间相互作用,推导了瞬态扭转荷载作用下层状饱和土中端承管桩动力响应的解析表达式,最后利用 Laplace 逆变换求得了桩身扭转角和扭矩的时域响应,并分析了荷载作用时间、土层分布特性和渗透系数等对管桩动力响应的影响。

1 基本假定与方程建立

1.1 计算模型与基本假定

图 1 为瞬态扭转荷载作用下层状饱和土中管桩的计算模型。其中桩端嵌固,任意激振扭矩 m(t) 作用于桩顶,桩长、土体厚度均为 H。 土体分为 N 层,各层厚度分别为 h_1,h_2,h_i,\cdots,h_N ;相应地,将管桩自下而上划分为编号 $1,2,i,\cdots,N$ 的 N 个节段。 $r_{i,2}$ 和 $r_{i,1}$ 分别代表第 i ($1 \le i \le N$) 桩段的内径和外径(下标 2 对应桩芯土,1 对应桩周土,下同)。 $f_{i,1}(z,t)$ 、 $f_{i,2}(z,t)$ 分别代表桩身单位面积上受到第 i 层桩周土和桩芯土的环向切应力。

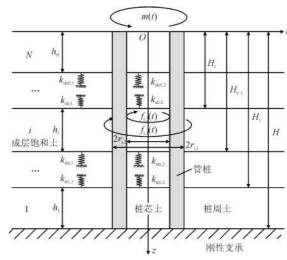


图 1 瞬态扭转荷载作用下层状饱和土中管桩计算模型 Fig. 1 Computational model for a pipe pile embedded in layered saturated soil under transient torsional loading 本研究利用分布式线弹簧模拟各土层间相互作

用,将第i+1 土层和i-1 土层对第i 层土的作用分别简化为刚度为 k_{sti} 和 k_{sbi} 的弹簧,且 $k_{sti}=k_{sb(i+1)}$ 。此外,本研究在建立方程时采取如下假定。

- 1)假设土颗粒不可压缩,桩周(芯)土为各向同性的均匀饱和多孔弹性介质。
- 2)忽略土体径向和竖向位移,假设只发生环向 位移。
- 3)桩端为刚性支承,桩周土表面为自由边界,无 剪应力、正应力。
- 4)振动为小变形,管桩与桩周(芯)土之间完全 连续接触,即桩土交界面两侧应力、位移连续。

1.2 方程建立

对任一土层 $i(1 \le i \le N)$,令土骨架(固相)的环向位移为 $u_{\theta}(r,z,t)$,液相相对于固相的环向位移为 $w_{\theta}(r,z,t)$ 。由 Biot 波动方程,土体扭转振动控制方程为

$$G_{\text{si,j}} \nabla^2 u_{\theta i}(r,z,t) - \frac{u_{\theta i}(r,z,t)}{r^2} G_{\text{si,j}} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_{\theta i}(r,z,t)}{\partial t^2} + \rho_{\text{f}} \frac{\partial^2 w_{\theta i}(r,z,t)}{\partial t^2}$$
(1)

式中:饱和土密度 $\rho = (1-n)\rho_s + n\rho_f$, ρ_f 为孔隙水密度, ρ_s 为土颗粒密度,n为孔隙率; $G_{si,j}$ (j=1,2分别对应桩周土和桩芯土)为土的剪切模量;r、z分别为

径向和竖向坐标;
$$t$$
 为时间; $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 。

二第 i 层土的渗流连续方程可表示为

$$\frac{\rho_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{g} - \partial w_{\theta i}(r, z, t)}{k_{\mathbf{d}} \partial t} + \rho_{\mathbf{f}} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{\theta i}(r, z, t)}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{\rho_{\mathbf{f}}}{n} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} w_{\theta i}(r, z, t)}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$
(2)

式中: k_a 为 Darcy 渗透系数;g 为重力加速度。

第 i 段桩扭转振动方程为

$$G_{pi}J_{pi}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{i}(z,t)}{\partial z^{2}} - 2\pi r_{i,1}^{2}f_{i,1}(z,t) - 2\pi r_{i,2}^{2}f_{i,2}(z,t) =$$

$$\rho_{p}J_{pi}\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi_{i}(z,t)}{\partial t^{2}}$$
(3)

式中, G_{pi} 、 J_{pi} 、 $\varphi_i(z,t)$ 和 ρ_p 分别表示第 i 桩段剪切模量、极惯性矩、扭转角和密度,且 $J_{pi} = \pi (r_{i,1}^4 - r_{i,2}^4)/2$ 。

1.3 边界条件

建立局部坐标系来描述桩-土边界条件,原点设在第i桩段($i=1,2,\cdots,N$)桩顶,桩底坐标设为 h_i ,则

1)桩周土水平无限远处位移、应力趋近于零,即

$$\tau_{\theta z i,1}(r \rightarrow \infty, z, t) = u_{\theta i,1}(r \rightarrow \infty, z, t) = 0 \qquad (4)$$

2)桩芯土r=0处位移为有限值,即

$$\left| u_{\theta i,2}(r=0,z,t) \right| < \infty \tag{5}$$

3) 土层顶部边界条件为

$$\left. \left\{ \frac{\partial u_{\theta i,j}(r,z,t)}{\partial z} - \frac{k_{\text{st}i,j}}{G_{\text{s}i,j}} u_{\theta i,j}(r,z,t) \right\} \right|_{z=0} = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, N-1, i-1, 2)$$

$$2, \dots, N-1; j=1,2),$$

$$\tau_{\theta z N, j} (r, z = 0, t) = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2)$$
 (6)

4) 土层底部边界条件为

$$u_{\theta 1,j}(r,z=h_1,t)=0 \quad (j=1,2),$$

$$\left. \left\{ \frac{\partial u_{\theta i,j}(r,z,t)}{\partial z} + \frac{k_{\text{sb}i,j}}{G_{si,j}} u_{\theta i,j}(r,z,t) \right\} \right|_{z=h_i} = 0,$$

$$\left(i = 2, 3, \dots, N; j = 1, 2 \right) \tag{7}$$

5)桩顶与桩底边界条件为

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi_i(z,t)}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = -\frac{m_i(t)}{G_{pi}J_{pi}} \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,N) \quad (8)$$

$$\varphi_1(z=h_1,t)=0\,,$$

$$\left. \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_{i}(z,t)}{\partial z} + \frac{\varphi_{i}(z,t)k_{\text{pb}i}}{G_{\text{p}i}J_{\text{p}i}} \right\} \right|_{z=h_{i}} = 0 \quad (i=2,3,\dots,N)$$
(9)

式中: k_{pbi} 表示第 i 桩段底部的反力系数; $m_i(t)$ 为第 i+1 桩段对第 i 桩段顶部作用的扭矩。

6)桩土界面位移及应力连续条件为

$$u_{\theta i,1}(r = r_{i,1}, z, t) = \varphi_i(z, t)r_{i,1}$$
 (10)

$$u_{\theta_{i,2}}(r = r_{i,2}, z, t) = \varphi_i(z, t)r_{i,2}$$
 (11)

$$f_{i,1}(z,t) = -\tau_{r\theta i,1}(r = r_{i,1}, z, t)$$

$$= -G_{si,1} \left\{ \frac{\partial u_{\theta i,1}(r, z, t)}{\partial r} - \frac{u_{\theta i,1}(r, z, t)}{r} \right\} \Big|_{r = r_{i,1}}$$
(12)

$$f_{i,2}(z,t) = \tau_{r\theta i,2}(r = r_{i,2}, z, t)$$

$$= G_{si,2} \left\{ \frac{\partial u_{\theta i,2}(r, z, t)}{\partial r} - \frac{u_{\theta i,2}(r, z, t)}{r} \right\} \Big|_{r = r_{i,2}}$$
(13)

2 问题求解

2.1 层状饱和土振动方程求解

式(1)和式(2)两边分别进行 Laplace 变换,得

$$G_{si,j}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}\right)U_{\theta i}(r,z,s) - \frac{U_{\theta i}(r,z,s)}{r^{2}}G_{si,j} = \rho s^{2}U_{\theta i}(r,z,s) + \rho_{f}s^{2}W_{\theta i}(r,z,s)$$
(14)

$$\frac{\rho_{\rm f}g}{k_{\rm d}}sW_{\theta i}(r,z,s) + \rho_{\rm f}s^2U_{\theta i}(r,z,s) + \frac{\rho_{\rm f}}{n}s^2W_{\theta i}(r,z,s) = 0$$
(15)

式中: $U_{\theta i}(r,z,s)$ 、 $W_{\theta i}(r,z,s)$ 分别为 $u_{\theta i}(r,z,t)$ 和 $w_{\theta i}(r,z,t)$ 的 Laplace 变换式;s 表示变换域内频率。式(15)代入式(14),消去 $W_{\theta i}(r,z,s)$ 可得

$$\nabla^{2} U_{\theta i}(r,z,s) - \frac{U_{\theta i}(r,z,s)}{r^{2}} = \frac{s^{2}}{G_{s i,j}} \left(\rho - \frac{\rho_{f} s n}{\rho_{f}} + s \right) \cdot U_{\theta i}(r,z,s)$$

$$(16)$$

式中, $Z_i(z) = C_i \sin(\alpha_i z) + D_i \cos(\alpha_i z)$ 。

采用分离变量法,令 $U_{\theta i}(r,z,s) = Z_i(z)R_i(r)$, 代人式(16),可得

$$Z_i(z) = C_i \sin(\alpha_i z) + D_i \cos(\alpha_i z)$$
 (17)

$$R_{i}(r) = A_{i}K_{1}(q_{i}r) + B_{i}I_{1}(q_{i}r)$$
 (18)

式中: $I_1(\cdot)$ 、 $K_1(\cdot)$ 分别为第一类和第二类一阶变形 Bessel 函数; α_i 、 q_i 、 A_i 、 B_i 、 C_i 、 D_i 均为待定常数,且

$$q_i^2 = \alpha_i^2 + \frac{s^2}{G_{si,j}} \left(\rho - \frac{\rho_i sn}{\frac{b}{\rho_i} + s} \right)$$

2 由此可得土的环向位移为

$$U_{j_{i,j}}(r,z,s) = [A_{i,j}K_1(q_{i,j}r) + B_{i,j}I_1(q_{i,j}r)] \cdot [C_{i,j}\sin(\alpha_{i,j}z) + D_{i,j}\cos(\alpha_{i,j}z)]$$
(19)

分别对土层边界条件式(4)~式(7)进行 Laplace变换。当i=1时,将式(19)代人 Laplace变换后的式(4)、式(6)第一式以及式(7)第一式,可得

$$B_1 = 0$$
, \coprod tan $(\alpha_{m1,1}h_1) = -\frac{\alpha_{m1,1}G_{s1,1}}{k_{s1,1}} (m = 1, 2,$

3,一),进一步可得第一层桩周土环向位移为

$$U_{\theta 1,1}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m1,1} K_1(q_{m1,1}r) \sin[\alpha_{m1,1}(z-h_1)]$$
(20)

同理,当 $i=2,3,\cdots,N-1$ 时,可得 $B_{i,1}=0$;当 i=N时,可得 $B_{N,1}=0$,则

$$U_{\theta i,1}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{mi,1} K_1(q_{mi,1}r) \sin(\alpha_{mi,1}z + \varphi_{mi,1}),$$

$$(i = 2,3,\dots,N-1)$$
(21)

$$U_{\theta N,1}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{mN,1} K_1(q_{mN,1}r) \cos(\alpha_{mN,1}z)$$
 (22)

$$\tan \left(\alpha_{mi,1}h_{i}\right) = \frac{\alpha_{mi,1}\left(k_{\text{sti},1} + k_{\text{sbi},1}\right)G_{\text{si},1}}{\left(\alpha_{mi,1}G_{\text{si},1}\right)^{2} - k_{\text{sbi},1}k_{\text{sti},1}}, \ \left(m = 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{(\alpha_{mi,1}h_i)^2 - (\alpha_{mi,1}G_{si,1})^2 - k_{sbi,1}k_{sii,1}}{(\alpha_{mi,1}G_{si,1})^2 - k_{sbi,1}k_{sii,1}}, \quad (m = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1(z,s)}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\rho_p}{G_{pl}}s^2 \Phi_1(z,s) = -\frac{2\pi r_{1,1}^2}{G_{pl}J_{pl}}G_{sl,1}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{ml,1}q_{ml,1}K_2(q_{ml,1}r_{1,1})\sin[\alpha_{ml,1}(z-h_1)] + \frac{2\pi r_{1,2}^2}{G_{pl}J_{pl}}G_{sl,2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{m1,2} q_{m1,2} I_2(q_{m1,2} r_{1,2}) \sin[\alpha_{m1,2} (z - h_1)]$$
(27)

中,
$$A_{m1,1}$$
、 $A_{mi,1}$ 、 $A_{mN,1}$ 为一系列侍定系数。
同理,桩芯土环向位移为

$$U_{\theta_{1,2}}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{m_{1,2}} I_{1}(q_{m_{1,2}}r) \sin[\alpha_{m_{1,2}}(z-h_{1})]$$
(23)

$$U_{\theta i,2}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{mi,2} I_1(q_{mi,2}r) \sin(\alpha_{mi,2}z + \varphi_{mi,2}),$$

$$(i = 2,3,\dots,N-1)$$
 (24)

$$U_{\theta N,2}(r,z,s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{mN,2} I_1(q_{mN,2}r) \cos(\alpha_{mN,2}z)$$
(25)

式中

$$\tan(\alpha_{m1,2}h_1) = -\frac{\alpha_{m1,2}G_{\rm sl,2}}{k_{\rm stl,2}} \ (m=1,2,3,\cdots) \,,$$

$$\tan(\alpha_{mi,2}h_i) = \frac{\alpha_{mi,2}(k_{\text{sti},2} + k_{\text{sbi},2})G_{\text{si},2}}{(\alpha_{mi,2}G_{\text{si},2})^2 - k_{\text{sbi},2}k_{\text{sti},2}}$$

$$(m = 1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

$$\tan(\alpha_{mN,2}h_N) = \frac{k_{\text{sb}N,2}}{\alpha_{mN,2}G_{\text{s}N,2}} \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots; i = 2, \dots; i$$

$$\varphi_{\mathit{mi},2} = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\alpha_{\mathit{mi},2}G_{\mathit{si},2}}{k_{\mathit{sti},2}}\right)$$

其中, $B_{m1,2}$ 、 $B_{mi,2}$ 、 $B_{mN,2}$ 为一系列待定系数。

2.2 桩振动方程求解

将式(3)两边同时进行 Laplace 变换,可得

$$G_{\rm pi}J_{\rm pi}rac{\partial^2\Phi_i(z,s)}{\partial z^2} - 2\pi r_{i,1}^2F_{i,1}(z,s) -$$

$$2\pi r_{i,2}^2 F_{i,2}(z,s) = \rho_p J_{pi} s^2 \Phi_i(z,s)$$
 (26)

式中, $F_{i,1}(z,s)$ 、 $F_{i,2}(z,s)$ 和 $\Phi_i(z,s)$ 分别为 $f_{i,1}(z,t)$ $f_{i,2}(z,t)$ 和 $\Phi_i(z,t)$ 的 Laplace 变换式,其中 $f_{i,1}(z,t)$ $f_{i,2}(z,t)$ 分别由式(12)、式(13)确定。

1) 当 i = 1 时,对桩的边界条件式(12)、式(13) 进行 Laplace 变换,并代入式(26),可得

式(27)的通解为

$$\Phi_{1}(z,s) = \beta_{1}^{(1)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pl}}sz}} + \beta_{1}^{(2)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pl}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ml}^{(1)} A_{m1,1} \sin[\alpha_{m1,1}(z-h_{1})] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ml}^{(2)} B_{m1,2} \sin[\alpha_{m1,2}(z-h_{1})]$$

将式(10)、式(11)进行 Laplace 变换,并将 式(20)、式(28)代入式(10),式(23)、式(28)代入

$$\gamma_{m1}^{(1)} = \frac{2\pi r_{1,1}^2 G_{\text{sl},1} q_{ml,1} K_2 (q_{ml,1} r_{1,1})}{J_{\text{pl}} (G_{\text{pl}} \alpha_{ml,1}^2 + \rho_{\text{p}} s^2)},$$

式(11),可得

$$\gamma_{m1}^{(2)} = -\frac{2\pi r_{1,2}^2 G_{\text{sl},2} q_{m1,2} I_2(q_{m1,2} r_{1,2})}{J_{\text{pl}}(G_{\text{pl}} \alpha_{m1,2}^2 + \rho_{\text{p}} s^2)}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m1,1} K_1(q_{m1,1} r_{1,1}) \sin[\alpha_{m1,1}(z-h_1)] =$$

$$r_{1,1} \left\{ \beta_{1}^{(1)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pl}}sz}} + \beta_{1}^{(2)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pl}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ml}^{(1)} A_{ml,1} \sin[\alpha_{ml,1}(z-h_{1})] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{ml}^{(2)} B_{ml,2} \sin[\alpha_{ml,2}(z-h_{1})] \right\}$$
(29a)

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_{m1,2} I_1(q_{m1,2} r_{1,2}) \sin[\alpha_{m1,2}(z-h_1)] =$$

$$r_{1,2} \left\{ \beta_1^{(1)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_{pl}}} sz} + \beta_1^{(2)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_{pl}}} sz} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{m1}^{(1)} A_{m1,1} \sin[\alpha_{m1,1}(z-h_1)] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{m1}^{(2)} B_{m1,2} \sin[\alpha_{m1,2}(z-h_1)] \right\} (29b)$$

积分,利用 $\sin[\alpha_{m1}(z-h_1)]$ 的正交性,可得 假设 $\alpha_{m1,1} = \alpha_{m1,2} = \alpha_{m1}$,对式(29a)、式(29b)

两边同时乘以 $\sin[\alpha_{m1}(z-h_1)]$,并对 z 在 $[0,h_1]$ 上

$$A_{m1,1} = \frac{r_{1,1}I_1(q_{m1,2}r_{1,2})}{L_{m1}E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} (\beta_1^{(1)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{G_{p1}}}sz} + \beta_1^{(2)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{G_{p1}}}sz}) \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z - h_1)] dz$$
(30a)

$$B_{m1,2} = \frac{r_{1,2} K_1(q_{m1,1} r_{1,1})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} (\beta_1^{(1)} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{C_{p1}} sz}} + \beta_1^{(2)} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{C_{p1}} sz}}) \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z - h_1)] dz$$
 (30b)

$$\Phi_{1}(z,s) = \beta_{1}^{(1)} \left\{ e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{c_{pl}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{ml} \sin[\alpha_{ml}(z-h_{1})] \right\} + \beta_{1}^{(2)} \left\{ e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{c_{pl}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{ml} \sin[\alpha_{ml}(z-h_{1})] \right\}$$
(31)

$$\xi_{m1} = \gamma_{m1}^{(1)} \frac{r_{1,1} I_1(q_{m1,2} r_{1,2})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{G_p l^{sz}}}} \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z - h_1)] dz + \gamma_{m1}^{(2)} \frac{r_{1,2} K_1(q_{m1,1} r_{1,1})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{G_p l^{sz}}}} \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z - h_1)] dz,$$

 $\zeta_{m1} = \gamma_{m1}^{(1)} \frac{r_{1,1} I_1(q_{m1,2} r_{1,2})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_\mathrm{p}}{G_\mathrm{pl}} sz}} \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z-h_1)] \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{m1}^{(2)} \frac{r_{1,2} K_1(q_{m1,1} r_{1,1})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_\mathrm{p}}{G_\mathrm{pl}} sz}} \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z-h_1)] \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{m1}^{(2)} \frac{r_{1,2} K_1(q_{m1,1} r_{1,1})}{L_{m1} E_{m1}} \int_0^{h_1} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_\mathrm{p}}{G_\mathrm{pl}} sz}} \sin[\alpha_{m1}(z-h_1)] \mathrm{d}z$

$$k_{\text{TI}} = \frac{m_{1}(s)}{\Phi_{1}(0,s)} = -G_{\text{pl}}J_{\text{pl}} \frac{\beta_{1}^{(1)}}{\beta_{1}^{(2)}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{pl}}}} s + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{m1}\alpha_{m1}\cos(\alpha_{m1}h_{1}) \right] + \left[-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{pl}}}} s + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{m1}\alpha_{m1}\cos(\alpha_{m1}h_{1}) \right] - \frac{\beta_{1}^{(1)}}{\beta_{1}^{(2)}} \left[1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{m1}\sin(\alpha_{m1}h_{1}) \right] + \left[1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{m1}\sin(\alpha_{m1}h_{1}) \right]$$
(32)

式中, $\beta_1^{(1)}/\beta_1^{(2)}=-\mathrm{e}^{-2\sqrt{\frac{\rho_\mathrm{p}}{c_\mathrm{pl}}}sh_1}{}_{\circ}$ 法,利用位移连续条件,并结合 $\sin(\alpha_{mi}z + \varphi_{mi})$ 的正 交性,可获得第 i 桩段桩身扭转角为 2) 当 $i = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$ 时, 参照上述 i = 1 的做

$$\Phi_{i}(z,s) = \beta_{i}^{(1)} \left[e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{c_{pi}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{mi} \sin(\alpha_{mi}z + \varphi_{mi}) \right] + \beta_{i}^{(2)} \left[e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{c_{pi}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{mi} \sin(\alpha_{mi}z + \varphi_{mi}) \right]$$
(33)

式中

$$\begin{split} \xi_{\mathit{mi}} &= \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(1)} \frac{r_{i,1} I_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},2} r_{i,2}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \frac{r_{i,2} K_1 \left(q_{\mathit{mi},1} r_{i,1}\right)}{L_{\mathit{mi}} E_{\mathit{mi}}} \int_0^{h_i} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{\mathit{mi}}^{(2)} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \sin \left(\alpha_{\mathit{mi}} z + \varphi_{\mathit{mi}}\right) \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_p}{c_p i z}}} \mathrm$$

桩顶动力阻抗函数可以表示为

$$k_{\text{T}i} = \frac{m_{i}(s)}{\Phi_{i}(0,s)} = -G_{\text{p}i}J_{\text{p}i}\frac{\frac{\beta_{i}^{(1)}}{\beta_{i}^{(2)}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{p}i}}}s + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mi}\alpha_{mi}\cos(\varphi_{mi})\right] + \left[-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{p}i}}}s + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mi}\alpha_{mi}\cos(\varphi_{mi})\right]}{\frac{\beta_{i}^{(1)}}{\beta_{i}^{(2)}}\left[1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mi}\sin(\varphi_{mi})\right] + \left[1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mi}\sin(\varphi_{mi})\right]}$$
(34)

$$\frac{\beta_{p}^{(1)}}{\beta_{p}^{(2)}} = -\left\{G_{pi}J_{pi}\left[-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}se^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}sh_{i}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mi}\alpha_{mi}\cos(\alpha_{mi}h_{i} + \varphi_{mi})\right] + k_{pbi}\left[e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}sh_{i}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mi}\sin(\alpha_{mi}h_{i} + \varphi_{mi})\right]\right\} / \left\{G_{pi}J_{pi}\left[\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}se^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}sh_{i}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mi}\alpha_{mi}\cos(\alpha_{mi}h_{i} + \varphi_{mi})\right] + k_{pbi}\left[e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{G_{pi}}}sh_{i}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mi}\sin(\alpha_{mi}h_{i} + \varphi_{mi})\right]\right\}$$

3)同理,当i = N时,利用 $\cos(\alpha_{mN}z)$ 的正交性, 由阻抗函数传递原理可知,第 i 桩段桩顶阻抗 与第i+1 桩段桩底反力系数大小相等,即 $k_{pb(i+1)}$ = 可得第 N 桩段桩身扭转角为

 k_{\bullet} ,故同时可得第i+1桩段桩底反力系数。

$$\Phi_{N}(z,s) = \beta_{N}^{(1)} \left[e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pN}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{mN} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \right] + \beta_{N}^{(2)} \left[e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{pN}}sz}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{mN} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \right]$$
(35)

$$\begin{split} \xi_{mN} &= \gamma_{mN}^{(1)} \frac{2r_{N,1}I_{1}(q_{mN,2}r_{N,2})}{h_{N}E_{mN}} \int_{0}^{h_{N}} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{p}N^{2}}}} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \, \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{mN}^{(2)} \frac{2r_{N,2}K_{1}(q_{mN,1}r_{N,1})}{h_{N}E_{mN}} \int_{0}^{h_{N}} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{p}N^{2}}}} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \, \mathrm{d}z \,, \\ \xi_{mN} &= \gamma_{mN}^{(1)} \frac{2r_{N,1}I_{1}(q_{mN,2}r_{N,2})}{h_{N}E_{mN}} \int_{0}^{h_{N}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{p}N^{2}}}} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \, \mathrm{d}z + \gamma_{mN}^{(2)} \frac{2r_{N,2}K_{1}(q_{mN,1}r_{N,1})}{h_{N}E_{mN}} \int_{0}^{h_{N}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{p}}{C_{p}N^{2}}}} \cos(\alpha_{mN}z) \, \mathrm{d}z \,, \\ \gamma_{mN}^{(1)} &= \frac{2\pi r_{N,1}^{2}G_{sN,1}q_{mN,1}K_{2}(q_{mN,1}r_{N,1})}{J_{pN}(G_{pN}\alpha_{mN,1}^{2} + \rho_{p}s^{2})}, \gamma_{mN}^{(2)} &= -\frac{2\pi r_{N,2}^{2}G_{sN,2}q_{mN,2}I_{2}(q_{mN,2}r_{N,2})}{J_{pN}(G_{pN}\alpha_{mN,2}^{2} + \rho_{p}s^{2})} \,, \end{split}$$

 $E_{\scriptscriptstyle mN} \, = \, [\, K_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(\, q_{\scriptscriptstyle mN,1} r_{\scriptscriptstyle N,1}) \, - \, \gamma_{\scriptscriptstyle mN}^{(1)} r_{\scriptscriptstyle N,1} \,] I_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(\, q_{\scriptscriptstyle mN,2} r_{\scriptscriptstyle N,2}) \, - \, \gamma_{\scriptscriptstyle mN}^{(2)} r_{\scriptscriptstyle N,2} K_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(\, q_{\scriptscriptstyle mN,1} r_{\scriptscriptstyle N,1}) \,] \, .$

桩顶动力阻抗可以表示为

$$k_{\text{TN}} = \frac{m_N(s)}{\Phi_N(0,s)} = -G_{\text{pN}} J_{\text{pN}} \frac{\frac{\beta_N^{(1)}}{\beta_N^{(2)}} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{pN}}}} s - \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{p}}}{G_{\text{pN}}}} s}{\frac{\beta_N^{(1)}}{\beta_N^{(2)}} \left(1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \xi_{mN}\right) + \left(1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta_{mN}\right)}$$
(36)

式中

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathcal{B}_{N}^{(1)}}{\mathcal{B}_{N}^{(2)}} &= -\left\{G_{\mathrm{p}N}J_{\mathrm{p}N}\Big[-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{se}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{s}h_{N}} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mN}\alpha_{mN}\mathrm{sin}(\alpha_{mN}h_{N})\Big] + k_{\mathrm{pb}N}\Big[\mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{s}h_{N}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\zeta_{mN}\mathrm{cos}(\alpha_{mN}h_{N})\Big]\right\} / \\ &\left\{G_{\mathrm{p}N}J_{\mathrm{p}N}\Big[\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{se}\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{s}h_{N} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mN}\alpha_{mN}\mathrm{sin}(\alpha_{mN}h_{N})\Big] + k_{\mathrm{pb}N}\Big[\mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{G_{\mathrm{p}N}}}\mathrm{s}h_{N}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\xi_{mN}\mathrm{cos}(\alpha_{mN}h_{N})\Big]\right\} \end{split}$$

以上为 Laplace 变换域内的解,采用 Crump [12]

$$f(t) = \frac{e^{a}}{T} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ F(c) \right\} + \sum_{k=1}^{N_{L}} \left[\operatorname{Re} F\left(c + \frac{k\pi i}{T}\right) \cos \frac{k\pi t}{T} \right] - \sum_{k=1}^{N_{L}} \left[\operatorname{Im} F\left(c + \frac{k\pi i}{T}\right) \sin \frac{k\pi t}{T} \right] \right\}$$
(37)

式中: N_L 为级数截取项数; $i = \sqrt{-1}$;c = T为计算参数,且 $T \ge t$,可取 T = 2t,cT = 5。试算表明,当 N_L 取 50 时,能很好满足精度要求。

3 数值计算与讨论

3.1 与已有结果对比

3.1.1 与理论解对比

令管桩内径趋于 0,将上述解答退化到实心桩情况,与 Militano 等 $^{[13]}$ 的瞬态振动结果进行对比。参数取值为:桩顶作用三角形冲击荷载,定义时间因子 $t^*=t\sqrt{G_{\rm sl,j}/\rho}/r_{\rm l,l}$,取量纲为一的转角 $\varphi^*=\varphi G_{\rm sl,j}/T_0$, $\rho_{\rm f}=0$,n=0, $\rho=\rho_{\rm s}=2$ 650 kg/m³, $k_{\rm d}=10^{-2}$ m/s $_{\rm s}H=5$ m $_{\rm s}G_{\rm sl,j}=20$ MPa $_{\rm s}P_{\rm p}=1$. $_{\rm s}P_{\rm s}P_{\rm s}$ $_{\rm s}P_{\rm s}P_{\rm s}=1$ 0.5 m $_{\rm s}P_{\rm s}=10^{-4}$ m $_{\rm s}$

由图2可知,本研究解与 Militano 解描述的规律 基本一致,在峰值及后期响应上存在一定差异。需 要说明的是, Militano 等^[13]的研究基于 Novak 薄层法 原理,不考虑土体位移与应力沿深度的连续性,所以在 低频范围内使得桩顶动力刚度偏小而阻尼偏大。由于 时域信号实际上是由不同频率成分的简谐振动结果叠 加而成,使得薄层法得到的频域结果经 Laplace 逆变 换后的时域结果失真,而本研究采用连续介质模型, 可得土体在各频率下的真实响应,结果更为准确。

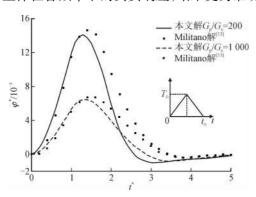


图 2 与三角形荷载结果对比

Fig. 2 Comparison with the results of triangular loading

3.1.2 与数值模拟结果对比

图 3 为管桩 - 土相互作用有限元模型。模型范围取 60 倍桩径, 桩周土和桩芯土均采用弹性本构模

型,土体四周为无限元吸收边界,管桩与土体采用三维8结点缩减积分单元(C3D8R),并采用动态隐式分析步。桩土接触面采用tie约束,土体及桩端为固定约束。参考点设在桩顶圆心处,并与桩顶进行运动耦合约束,在参考点施加三角形、半正弦及矩形冲击荷载。参数取值同下述3.2节算例,通过对比数值模拟及本研究解析法得到的桩顶转角位移时程曲

构造的 Laplace 逆变换公式可得其时域解为

线,发现两者结果吻合度较好,验证了本研究理论推导正确性。由图 4 进一步看出,在相同作用时间及荷载峰值条件下,不同荷载形式对桩顶扭转角的影响不尽相同,作用矩形荷载时的转角普遍较大,三角

形最小,半正荷载介于两者之间。

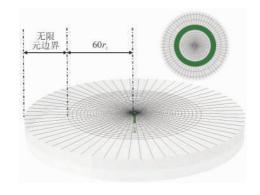


图 3 管桩 - 土相互作用有限元模型

Fig. 3 Finite element model of pipe pile-soil interaction

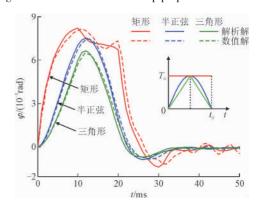


图 4 与数值模拟结果对比

Fig. 4 Comparison with the numerical results

3.2 成层土中管桩瞬态扭转振动特性

以下通过数值算例分析双层饱和土中管桩瞬态 扭转振动特性。选取三角形瞬态荷载,其 Laplace 变 换为: $T(s) = 2T_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{s_0}{2}})^2/(s^2t_0) (t_0$ 为荷载持续 时间, $t_0/2$ 为最大荷载 T_0 对应时间)。参数取值为: 土层,H=10 m,N=2, $h_2/h_1=1$, $G_{s2,j}/G_{s1,j}=1$, $k_{st1}=0$. $1G_{s1,j}$,n=0. 4, $\rho_f=1$ 000 kg/m³, $\rho_s=2$ 650 kg/m³, $k_d=10^{-7}$ m/s;管桩, $T_0=1$ 000 kN·m, $t_0=20$ ms, $t_{2,1}=t_{1,1}=0$. 5 m, $t_{2,2}=t_{1,2}=0$. 38 m, $t_{2,1}=t_{2,1}=0$ 00 kg/m³,且桩芯土完全填充于管桩。

为验证采用分布式线弹簧模拟成层土层间动力相互作用的合理性和精度,以单层饱和土为例,将其划分为同性质的双层地基(桩土参数同上),采用本研究简化模型进行计算,并与严格解进行对比。试算发现,不同土层层间分布式弹簧系数 k_{sti} 得到的管桩扭转时域响应结果与单层均质土的严格解基本一致。说明 k_{sti} 对管桩扭转振动响应基本没有影响,简化模型具有较高的精度,这也与文献[11]中有关 k_{sti} 对桩竖向振动的结论相一致。限于篇幅,此处未列出相关计算结果。

图 5 反映了荷载作用时间对桩顶及桩身响应的 影响。由图 5(a)可见,增加荷载作用时间,桩顶扭 转角的响应时间随之增大,其峰值逐渐增大但增幅 逐渐减小。由于卸载后振动引起的波仍可在管桩中 传播,导致卸载后桩顶扭转角曲线呈轻微振荡现象, 且荷载作用时间越长,振荡越微弱。此外,还可看 出,最大桩顶扭转角产生时刻滞后于最大荷载对应 的时刻。试算发现,当作用半正弦荷载时也存在上 述规律。瞬态荷载达到最大时桩身扭转角随深度分 布规律如图 5(b)所示。由图可看出,冲击时间越 短,桩身扭转角沿深度方向迅速衰减至零。

图 6 和图 7 为管桩剪切模量不变时,桩土模量比对桩顶及桩身响应的影响。由图 6(a)可看出,增大桩土模量比(土体越软),桩顶扭转角峰值随之增大,卸载后反应持续的时间越长。这是因为土质较软时,卸载后波在管桩中的传播不易衰减,故曲线波动较为明显。同时由图 6(b)可知,桩土模量比越小(土质越硬),桩身扭矩沿深度衰减越快,在管桩上半段内就基本衰减至零。桩土模量比 $G_{pi}/G_{si,j}$ = 1000,200 时,扭转角随时间和深度的变化如图 7 所示。可以看出,当桩土模量比较小,即土质较硬时,桩端附近的扭转角已接近于零,而土质较软时,桩身扭转角变化相对平稳,且桩端附近仍存在扭转角。这表明软土相比于硬土对桩的约束作用减弱,从而桩顶荷载可传递至较深位置。

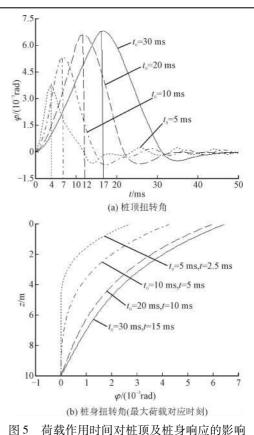


Fig. 5 Effect of duration time of triangular loading on dynamic response of pipe pile

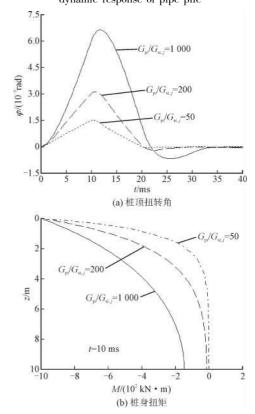
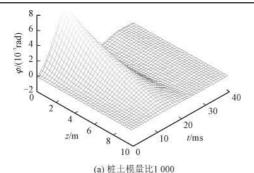
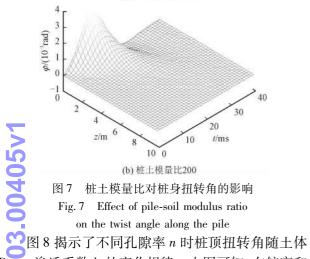
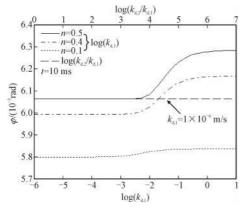


图 6 桩土模量比对桩顶及桩身响应的影响 Fig. 6 Effect of pile-soil modulus ratio on time domain response





Darey 渗透系数 k_a 的变化规律。由图可知,在较高和 较低 k山范围内,桩顶扭转角随渗透系数几乎保持不 变、且 $k_{d,1}$ 较大时桩顶扭转角大于 $k_{d,1}$ 较小的情况; 当 $k_{\rm all}$ 在 $10^{-3} \sim 1.0 \,\mathrm{m/s}$ 之间时,增大渗透系数 $k_{\rm all}$, 桩顶扭转角随之增大。这是由于此时土体可看作开 敞系统, k, i 越大, 孔隙水越容易流动, 参与抵抗变形 的能力也越弱,故管桩扭转动力响应越明显。此外, 较小孔隙率n对应的桩顶扭转角也较小,受渗透系 数的影响也较弱。

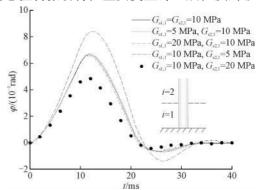


桩顶扭转角随渗透系数的变化规律

Variation of the twist angle of pile top with permeability coefficient

这表明对于密实土体,孔隙水的参与作用将减 弱,桩受土的约束作用增强,从而使得管桩桩顶扭转 角减小。由于管桩在沉桩过程中桩周上向旁侧挤 压,致使上部桩芯土形成浮土, $k_{d,1}$ 减小而 $k_{d,2}$ 增大。 由图可知,当 $k_{\rm d,1} \neq k_{\rm d,2}$ 时,此时桩芯土渗透系数 $k_{\rm d,2}$ 对桩顶扭转角几乎无影响。

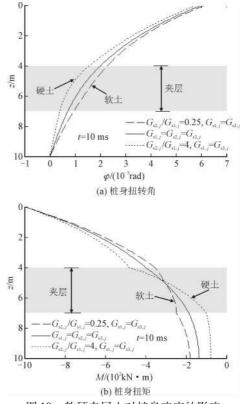
双层土剪切模量差异对桩顶扭转角的影响如图 9 所示。由图可知,增大上层土剪切模量使最大桩顶扭 转角大幅减小,卸载后桩顶反应持续的时间变短。而 改变下层土剪切模量对桩顶响应的影响很小,说明管 桩瞬态扭转振动特性主要受上部土层性质的影响。



各土层不同剪切模量对桩顶扭转角的影响

Effect of different shear modulus of soil layers on the twist angle atop the pile

对于三层饱和土地基,中间土层剪切模量对桩 身瞬态扭转响应的影响如图 10 所示。



软硬夹层土对桩身响应的影响 Effect of soft-hard interlayer soil on time domain response of pipe pile

参数取值为:土层总厚度 H=10 m,其中下层土 $h_1=3$ m,中间土层 $h_2=3$ m,上层土 $h_3=4$ m,其他参数同上。可以发现,当夹层土为硬土时,桩身扭转角整体减小,而软土时,桩身扭转角整体增大。由图 10(b) 可知,在土层分界面(深度 4 m 和 7 m)处,由于土体剪切模量突变,改变了土体对管桩的约束作用,致使桩身扭矩分布曲线出现转折点。相比于均质土,硬夹层使得桩身上部扭矩增大,而桩身下部扭矩减小,且扭矩在夹层范围内光滑连续过渡,软夹层情况则与上述规律相反。经试算发现,若增大夹层土的厚度 h_2 ,其剪切模量的变化对管桩扭转响应影响就越显著。

由于现浇混凝土管桩在沉桩过程中可能出现缩径和扩径等质量问题,故图 11 描绘了三段变截面桩的桩身瞬态响应曲线。其中三段变截面桩长度自下而上分别为 $h_1 = 5$ m, $h_2 = 1$ m, $h_3 = 4$ m,其他参数取值同上。

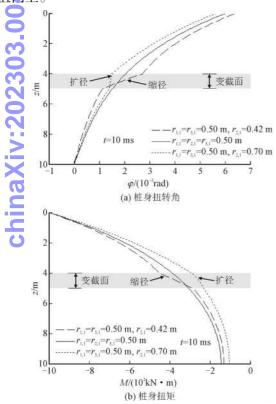


图 11 缩径和扩径对桩身响应的影响

Fig. 11 Effect of radius reduction and expansion on dynamic response of pipe pile

对于桩身缩径,由于上、下变截面处(深度为4 m 和 5 m)分别存在相对缩径和相对扩径(即桩径恢复),致使桩身扭转角在上半段和下半段分别增大和减小,而桩身扩径下扭转角和扭矩普遍较小。因此,

相比于桩身缩径,扩径对桩身响应的影响相对较弱。此外,通过改变变截面位置(深度 2 m 和 6 m)试算发现,当变截面越靠近桩顶时,缩(扩)径对桩顶转角以及变截面处转角和扭矩的影响也越大,且随着变截面长度的增加,影响也逐渐增大。

4 结 论

本研究利用分布式线弹簧简化土层层间相互作用,研究了瞬态扭转荷载作用下层状饱和土中管桩的动力响应特性,获得了桩土耦合振动的解析解。 所得研究结论如下。

- 1)作用矩形荷载时转角值普遍较大,三角形荷载最小,半正弦荷载则介于两者之间;施加三角形或半正弦荷载时,最大桩顶扭转角产生时刻均落后于最大荷载对应时刻,且最大桩顶扭转角随荷载作用时间的增加逐渐增大但增幅逐渐减小。
- 2)增大上层土剪切模量使桩顶扭转角峰值大幅 减小,而改变下层土剪切模量对桩顶响应影响很小。
- 3)在较高和较低渗透系数范围内,桩顶扭转角 几乎保持不变,而在中间范围内,扭转角随渗透系数 的增大而增大;且较大孔隙率对应的桩顶扭转角也 较大,渗透系数影响越显著。
- 4)与均质土相比,硬夹层的存在使桩身扭转角整体减小,且桩身上部扭矩增大,下部扭矩减小,而软夹层下情况则相反;桩身缩径比桩身扩径对管桩瞬态扭转动力响应的影响更大。

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